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National adaptation plans

Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document provides updated information on the progress of Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including on support provided and received, as communicated by Parties, United Nations organizations and other agencies, in accordance with decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36, and the work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2018–2019. It updates the information provided at the forty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation in document FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.12.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. By decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36, the Conference of the Parties (COP) requested the secretariat, in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention, to collect, compile and synthesize information needed by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to monitor and evaluate the progress made in the national adaptation plan (NAP) process, drawing on information referred to in paragraphs 32–35 of the same decision.

2. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) included the preparation of annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in its two-year rolling work programme for 2018–2019[1] with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress on NAPs.

B. Scope

3. This document updates the information on the progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared for SBI 47.[2]

4. The document captures information from national reports submitted under the Convention,[3] country presentations made at regional NAP Expos[4] and the global NAP Expo in 2018,[5] information shared by countries under the Open NAP collaboration, NAPs and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs submitted to NAP Central, and information submitted through the online questionnaire on NAPs.[6] The document also incorporates information provided by the secretariats of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the agencies and organizations supporting countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including through support programmes and projects such as the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme, Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership project and National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), and by networks providing support for NAPs such as the NAP Global Network.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

5. The SBI may wish to consider the information contained in this document in the context of monitoring and evaluating the progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[7]

II. Overview of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

6. The process to formulate and implement NAPs was established by the COP in 2010[8] to enable the least developed country (LDC) Parties to address medium- to long-term adaptation needs. The COP invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.

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[1] Available at https://unfccc.int/node/66597.

[2] FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.12.

[3] Available at https://unfccc.int/node/17005/, http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/Home.aspx, and http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx.

[4] See http://napexpo.org/malawi/.

[5] See https://napexpo.org/2018.

[6] See https://unfccc.int/node/65547#responses-to-online-questionnaire.

[7] See decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36.

[8] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 15.

7. Since 2011, the COP has adopted various decisions on NAPs[9] containing mandates relating to, inter alia, the overall framing of NAPs, the development of technical guidelines for the formulation of NAPs, financial and technical support, communication of NAP documents and relevant outputs through NAP Central, and the assessment of progress. COP 21 requested the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing country Parties for the formulation of NAPs, consistently with decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified by them.[10]

8. In 2015, the COP requested the SBI to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs at SBI 48 with a view to making recommendations thereon to the COP, as appropriate.[11] SBI 48 initiated the assessment and agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 49.[12]

9. The objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs are as follows:[13]

(a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience;

(b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular, the development of planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

10. The initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs[14] include the following elements:

(a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;

(b) Preparatory elements;

(c) Implementation strategies;

(d) Reporting, monitoring and review.

11. The "Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process",[15] prepared by the LEG as mandated by the COP,[16] are based on the elements listed in paragraph 10 above. The Adaptation Committee reviewed the guidelines and invited developing country Parties that are not LDCs to apply the guidelines in accordance with individual country circumstances.[17]

12. Since 2012, a number of supplementary materials, tools and methods, and outreach products have been developed by the LEG, the Adaptation Committee, relevant organizations and NAP support programmes to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs.[18]

13. As part of its mandate to provide technical guidance and advice to countries, the LEG developed, with inputs from experts and country teams, a sample process to formulate and implement NAPs that provides a logical flow of the activities in a typical process to formulate and implement NAPs.[19]

14. Furthermore, the LEG, with the support of the NAP technical working group,[20] has developed the Integrative Framework for National Adaptation Plans and Sustainable Development Goals (NAP-SDG iFrame)[21] to help integrate different approaches and to enable the consideration of how NAPs could contribute to addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The framework takes an integrated approach to country-driven

[9] Decisions 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 18/CP.19, 3/CP.20, 4/CP.21 and 6/CP.22.
[10] Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46.
[11] Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 11.
[12] FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraphs 68–74.
[13] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1.
[14] Decision 5/CP.17, annex.
[15] Available in several languages at http://unfccc.int/7279.
[16] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 15.
[17] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 17 and 29.
[18] See http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx.
[19] FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1, figure 1.
[20] FCCC/SBI/2015/7, paragraph 37.
[21] FCCC/SBI/2017/6, paragraph 35.

and country-specific descriptions of systems that should be managed to achieve adaptation and to contribute to achieving SDG targets.[22] More details on NAP-SDG iFrame are contained in the report on LEG 34.[23]

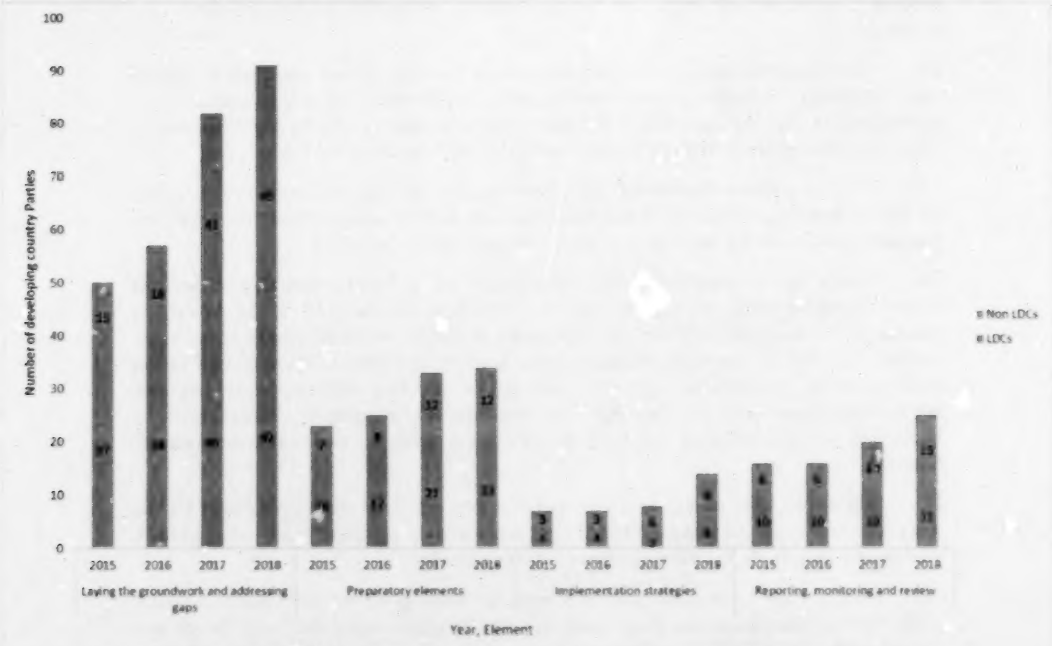
III. Progress of developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

15. The information on progress presented in this chapter is organized following the sample process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in paragraph 13 above, consistently with the structure of previous information notes on the progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[24]

16. Many developing countries have launched the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Eleven have compiled and submitted their NAPs to NAP Central through the secretariat (see table 1). A few countries have indicated that they have completed the compilation of their NAPs and are undergoing national multi-stakeholder review and/or official endorsement. Most of the other countries are still at the laying the groundwork and preparatory stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and have yet to complete activities that would enable them to compile specific elements of the process into a plan.

17. From 2015, there has been a 45 per cent increase in the number of countries that have reported launching or initiating the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The figure below shows the progress made by element of the process from 2015 to 2018.

Progress made by developing countries in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans by element of the process from 2015 to 2018



18. A detailed compilation of activities and measures undertaken by countries based on the steps and activities in the sample process to formulate and implement NAPs is provided in table 2. Further details of the activities and measures are provided in paragraphs 19–41

[22] FCCC/SBI/2017/14, paragraph 24.
[23] FCCC/SBI/2018/18, paragraphs 27–29.
[24] FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.25, FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.11, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.11 and FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.12.

below. The description of activities and measures under each element captures only the activities additional to those already captured in previous information notes and for some measures gives examples based on new activities reported by countries in this reporting period only.

A. Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

19. Many countries have initiated the process to formulate and implement NAPs and are at different stages of laying the groundwork and addressing gaps.

20. Out of 153 developing countries, 91 have undertaken at least one measure under element A and many of these have initiated the process through a national workshop or a stocktaking exercise, either through a desk review or as part of a national consultation process, or through the preparation of proposals for funding for undertaking a national adaptation plan.

21. Some countries have launched the process to formulate and implement NAPs on the basis of existing national policies, usually of climate change and/or environment policy origin, while others are undertaking revisions to reflect a more explicit mandate for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[25]

22. Countries used existing institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation as an interim coordination mechanism to advance the process to formulate and implement NAPs while working towards defining and establishing a dedicated coordination mechanism, through either a national steering committee or various consultative groups.[26]

23. Some countries developed or are developing a road map or a framework to guide the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including for specific workstreams under the process.[27]

24. Some countries indicated that initiating or launching the process could benefit from a clear mapping of available support (both technical and financial) as well as conducting a stocktaking of ongoing and planned initiatives that are related to NAPs and coordinating these under the umbrella of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[28]

25. Most countries emphasized that building on relevant activities and existing coordination mechanisms is an effective starting point from which to advance the necessary preparatory activities for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

26. Some countries noted that in order to determine how to start the process, a stocktaking of needs, opportunities, entry points and key resources for the NAP in the country is necessary. The stocktake identifies the information available on climate change impacts and vulnerability and on adaptation measures already taken to address climate change in the country, and it assesses the gaps and needs of the enabling environment (policy and institutional frameworks) for the NAP. The stocktake also supports the identification of barriers to adaptation design and implementation and identifies corresponding potential solutions.

27. Of the 44 countries that have reported that they are developing a road map for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, 22 have already completed and endorsed their road maps and have started using them to guide the process.

28. Many countries have submitted proposals for funding for the formulation of NAPs under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). Further details on the proposals are provided in chapter IV.A below. A summary of commonly identified outputs in the proposals to the GCF for the formulation of NAPs is presented in table 3.

[25] Fiji, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Thailand.
[26] Fiji, Saint Lucia and Sierra Leone.
[27] Fiji and Sierra Leone.
[28] Ecuador, Eswatini, Fiji and Saint Lucia.

B. Element B: preparatory elements

29. The activities recorded under element B of the process to formulate and implement NAPs for this reporting period are few considering that most developing countries that have applied for funding support for the formulation of NAPs have included assessments as key deliverables in their proposals.

30. As at 31 October 2018, 11 NAPs from developing country Parties had been submitted on NAP Central.[29] A full list of submitted NAPs is presented in table 1. Some countries had also shared relevant outputs such as a NAP framework and sectoral plans as presented in table 2.

31. Some countries have reported that a vulnerability assessment had been done for the preparation of their national communications, implying that some elements are applicable to their NAPs.[30]

32. A few countries are approaching the prioritization of adaptation by looking at priorities across sectors.[31] The priorities from all sectors are jointly considered to identify national priorities, on the basis of which further strategies and action plans are developed.

33. Very few countries have undertaken a comprehensive assessment of risks to articulate what risks would be covered under the NAP.

Table 1

National adaptation plans submitted to the secretariat as at 26 September 2018

Country	*Date of submission*	*Document*
Brazil	12 May 2016	Plano Nacional Adaptacao a Mudanca do Clima/ National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (Portuguese and English)
Burkina Faso	15 October 2015	Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) (English and French versions)
Cameroon	26 October 2015	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan Nacional de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico: Lineas de Accion Prioritarias
Kenya	28 February 2017	Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan 2018–2028
Sri Lanka	1 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka
State of Palestine	11 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
Sudan	26 September 2016	National Adaptation Plan
Togo	17 January 2018	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Togo

Note: Available at http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx.

[29] http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx.

[30] Argentina, Saint Lucia and Thailand.

[31] Saint Lucia and Thailand.

C. Element C: implementation strategies

34. Some countries defined their implementation strategy by identifying the actors expected to deliver the priority policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs as well as defining the terms of reference setting out how the strategy could be undertaken. The sequence of activities was usually decided on the basis of the information recorded under element B of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[32]

35. Some countries included in their NAPs information on the total estimated budget for implementation and a list of capacity and knowledge needs.[33]

36. Of the 11 countries that submitted NAPs, none indicated in their responses to the online questionnaire or through other avenues that they were already implementing the policies, programmes and projects identified in the NAP.

Table 2
Sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs submitted to the secretariat as at 24 October 2018

Country	*Date of submission*	*Document*
Brazil	12 May 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change: Sectoral and Thematic Strategy (Portuguese and English)
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico del Sector Silvoagropecuario
		Plan de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico en Biodiversidad
		Plan de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico para Pesca y Acuicultura
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico: ABC Adaptacio Bases Conceptuales
		Hoja de Ruta para la Elaboracion de los Planes de Adaptacion dentro del Plan Nacional de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico
Fiji	28 June 2018	Fiji's National Adaptation Plan Framework
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector 2018–2028
		Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Agriculture Sector 2018–2028
		Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector 2018–2028
		Saint Lucia's Climate Change Communication Strategy
		Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Saint Lucia's NAP

[32] Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Kenya, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan and Togo.

[33] Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Table 3
Summary of activities and outputs commonly identified in the approved proposals for support under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

Type of output or activity	*Number of countries*	*Indicative timeline*
National adaptation plan	8[a]	2020–2021
Sectoral adaptation plan	2[b]	
Climate information and data, including knowledge management portal	20[c]	2019–2020
Adaptation implementation strategy, including financing strategy	11[d]	2020–2021
Reports on various technical analyses, including on policies, and sectoral strategies	20	2018–2021

Note. Based on the outputs and activities identified in the logic framework of the approved proposals for support for the formulation of national adaptation plans under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

[a] Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Mauritania, Niger, and Zimbabwe.

[b] Antigua and Barbuda and Uruguay.

[c] Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Kenya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

[d] Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan and Zimbabwe.

D. Element D: reporting, monitoring and review

37. Information under element D of the process to formulate and implement NAPs is limited given that most developing countries that have initiated or launched the process are still at the laying the groundwork and addressing gaps or the preparatory elements stages of the process and have yet to define the scope and nature of reporting, monitoring and review.

38. Most of the developing countries that have submitted a NAP included a strategy for monitoring and evaluation of both the process and the adaptation actions. The information provided includes indicators for each strategic objective, the timeline for assessment, the timeline for review and the agency responsible for conducting the assessment.[34]

39. Some countries have set up systems to track their progress in the formulation and implementation of their NAPs, and many identify criteria for assessing effectiveness, determining a review timeline and establishing a reporting and an outreach plan.

40. Some countries continue to provide information on progress made on NAPs through their national reports, such as the national communications and the nationally determined contributions.[35]

41. For some countries, an effective way of tracking and documenting progress is by setting up a national registry[36] or a national adaptation web portal[37] where information is provided through, for example, statistics related to projects or anecdotal accounts of how the process is being undertaken.

[34] Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Kenya, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan and Togo.

[35] Benin, Burundi, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Israel, Liberia, Mozambique, South Africa and Thailand.

[36] Kenya Climate Change Registry, available at http://kenyaclimateregistry.info/usrlgn.aspx.

[37] Saint Lucia, available at http://www.climatechange.govt.lc/.

Table 4
Summary of measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 31 October 2018

Elements	*Number of developing countries*[a]	*Measures*
Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	91 (42)	Initiating and/or launching the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs)
	60 (15)[b]	Submitting proposals to the Green Climate Fund for readiness funding for NAPs
	20 (6)	Receiving approval for Green Climate Fund readiness funding for NAPs
	7 (4)	Formulating a mandate for the process
	27 (15)	Defining institutional arrangements and a coordination mechanism
	29 (17)	Consulting stakeholders
	43 (27)	Synthesizing available information, stocktaking relevant activities and assessing gaps and needs
	44 (34)	Developing road maps for the process
	22 (17)	Completing road maps for the process
Preparatory elements	29 (19)	Analysing past climate and climate change scenarios
	15 (7)	Comprehensively assessing climate vulnerability
	34 (22)	Undertaking activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning[c]
	14 (7)	Identifying adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities
	16 (7)	Appraising, prioritizing and ranking adaptation options
	12 (4)	Compiling draft NAPs for consultation and endorsement
	11 (3)	Communicating NAPs
Implementation strategies	8 (5)	Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
	14 (6)	Designing coherent implementation strategies, including synergy
	0 (0)	Implementing and managing actions in NAPs to reduce vulnerability and to facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning through policies, projects, programmes and other activities[d]
Reporting, monitoring and review	17 (6)	Designing and applying a monitoring and evaluation framework or system
	27 (12)	Communicating progress on NAPs
	0 (0)	Monitoring and periodically reviewing the process
	0 (0)	Iterative updating of NAPs

Note: Update to the table in document FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.12. The full list of measures and of the Parties that have undertaken them is available at http://unfccc.int/9295. The total number of developing countries is 153.

[a] Figures in parentheses indicate the number of least developed countries.

[b] Other countries have received either partial or full support from bilateral and other sources for the formulation of national adaptation plans.

[c] Activities considered were those reported and cited by countries that were undertaken within the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

[d] Activities considered in this measure pertain to policies, projects and programmes identified in the national adaptation plan.

IV. Support provided and received relevant to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

42. Information on support provided thus far to the developing country Parties for the process to formulate and implement NAPs is included in the information notes on NAPs prepared for SBI 41, 43, 45, 47 and 48 as well as in the reports of the meetings of the LEG.

43. Paragraphs 44–64 below provide additional information on the support provided and received by Parties since October 2017.

A. Financial support

44. As at 24 September 2018, 60 countries had submitted proposals to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for supporting the formulation of NAPs. Of these, 20 had been approved[38] and 6 had received endorsement for approval for funding.[39] Of the approved proposals, 16 had already received initial disbursement from the GCF while the other 4 are in the process of requesting disbursement through the delivery partner.

45. As at 24 September 2018, total funding of USD 53 million had been allocated for the approved proposals referred to in paragraph 44 above; 28 per cent (USD 15 million) of the funding was for the LDCs.[40] The distribution by region and by country is shown in table 5.

46. A few notable practices were undertaken by countries to access funding for NAPs through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, one being to use an accredited national entity of a neighbouring country[41] and another to apply a phased approach to preparing project proposals.[42]

47. As at 24 September 2018, the GEF had approved nine project proposals under the LDCF, seeking funding to support activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[43] Details on the status of these proposals and those referred to in paragraph 44 above are given in annex II.

Table 5
Summary of project proposals for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for the formulation of national adaptation plans

Funding source	*Region*	*Number of submitted proposals*	*Approved or endorsed proposals*	*Funds disbursed*
Green Climate Fund	Africa	–	11 (6)	7 (4)
	Asia and the Pacific	–	5 (3)	4 (2)
	Eastern Europe	–	2	1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	–	8	4
Subtotal	–	**60**	**26 (9)**[a]	**20 (6)**

[38] Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

[39] Argentina, Benin, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar.

[40] Based on figures supplied by the GCF secretariat as at 24 September 2018.

[41] Dominica, using the Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda as national implementing entity.

[42] Gabon.

[43] Based on figures supplied by the GEF secretariat as at 24 September 2018.

Funding source	*Region*	*Number of submitted proposals*	*Approved or endorsed proposals*	*Funds disbursed*
Least Developed Countries Fund	Africa	7	7	0
	Asia and the Pacific	2	2	0
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	0
Subtotal	–	**9**[b]	**9**[b]	**0**

Notes: (1) Based on figures supplied by the secretariats of the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility as at 24 September 2018. For the Green Climate Fund, the figures in parentheses indicate the number of the least developed countries; (2) An update to the table in document FCCC/SBI/2018/18.

[a] Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

[b] Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and South Sudan.

Technical support

48. Activities included in this section are those communicated by relevant agencies providing support to countries on adaptation. The information covers a broad range of activities and may or may not lead to undertaking the formulation and implementation of NAPs, as some are stand-alone activities. The activities identified under technical support have in one way or the other addressed the gaps and needs with regard to the process to formulate and implement NAPs that were identified in previous reports.[44]

49. The LEG, in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee, convened a meeting of Party experts to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs from 7 to 9 February 2018 in Sao Tome, Sao Tome and Principe,[45] and conducted the NAP Expo from 4 to 6 April 2018 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt.[46]

50. The LEG included in its two-year rolling work programme for 2018–2019 the continued development of guidance and materials that would enhance the provision of support to developing countries in formulating and implementing NAPs (see LEG 34 report).[47]

51. The LEG and the Adaptation Committee, within their respective mandates, have both actively engaged with the GCF secretariat in expediting the accessing of support by developing country Parties for the formulation of their NAPs.

52. Since March 2018, NAP-GSP, jointly administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme, has provided one-on-one technical support to four more LDCs, making a total of 21 LDCs being supported through this modality under NAP-GSP since 2013.[48] The support included stocktaking exercises, stakeholder consultations, development of NAP road maps and training on specific topics. A series of regional training workshops was conducted for 2018:

[44] FCCC/SBI/2018/6, chapter IV.

[45] See https://unfccc.int/node/28634.

[46] See http://napexpo.org/2018.

[47] FCCC/2018/SBI/18.

[48] The four additional LDCs are Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea and Senegal. Already supported are Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu.

one for the Pacific region from 28 to 31 May in Nadi, Fiji, and one for the Asian LDCs on 15 and 16 October in Manila, Philippines, both focusing on the appraisal and prioritization of options for adaptation planning; and two for anglophone and francophone Africa from 25 to 28 September and 29 September to 4 October in Kigali, Rwanda, respectively, focusing on climate finance. NAP-GSP has also compiled NAP case studies[49] to facilitate peer to peer exchange and mutual learning among countries.

53. Between March and August 2018, the NAP Global Network supported the following NAP-related activities in the LDCs: gender analysis in Benin, Guinea, Madagascar and Togo; awareness-raising in Kiribati; stocktaking in Nepal; development of a draft NAP framework in Sierra Leone; and workshops on and the documenting of implementation strategies in Ethiopia.

54. The Adaptation Committee's task force on NAPs undertook the following activities related to support for NAPs: preparation of background materials for technical meetings on NAPs; collaboration with the LEG on the conduct of the meeting of Party experts to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs; organization of the workshop on accessing the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for adaptation; and collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee to advance the work on aligning technology needs assessments and NAPs. Further details can be found in annex I.

55. More activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs that have been conducted by other constituted bodies under the Convention are being identified. Examples of these activities include conducting vulnerability and impact assessments, aligning technology needs with NAPs, identifying knowledge and information gaps and needs for adaptation, and developing technical materials on adaptation that would be useful in laying the groundwork for the process.[50]

56. Several United Nations agencies provided support to countries in accessing the GCF for the formulation of NAPs.[51] As at 22 October 2018, UNDP was supporting 47 developing countries[52] in applying for funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of NAPs. Eight countries have received approval for funding and six[53] successfully received the first tranche of the disbursement while two[54] more are in the pipeline for disbursement. The assistance provided through NAP-GSP mentioned in paragraph 52 above has led seamlessly to the development of proposals for the GCF Readiness Programme.

57. The United Nations Environment Programme is supporting 22 developing countries[55] in applying for funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of NAPs. Out of the 22, 7 have already been approved and have received initial disbursement from the GCF.[56] The United Nations Environment Programme has also

[49] Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Haiti, Liberia, Malawi, Myanmar, the Niger and Senegal.

[50] See documents FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.11, annex, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.1 and FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.12.

[51] A list of countries accessing support from the GCF and the LDCF for NAPs is given in annex II.

[52] Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

[53] Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Niger and Uruguay.

[54] Armenia and Ecuador.

[55] Angola, Central African Republic, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uganda and Vanuatu.

[56] Nepal, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Mauritania, Mongolia, Pakistan and Zimbabwe.

supported six LDCs[57] in accessing support from the LDCF for projects considered relevant for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

58. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is supporting an additional nine countries[58] in applying for funding under the GCF Readiness Programme for the formulation of NAPs. It continued to support 7 global and regional programmes and 10 national programmes, covering 10 LDCs and 22 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean on activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Furthermore, through the joint FAO–UNDP Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme,[59] 11 countries,[60] of which 4 are LDCs, have continued to receive support for integrating agriculture-related climate change risks and opportunities into their NAPs.

59. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as one of the partners of NAP-GSP, developed training modules and facilitated some of the workshops mentioned in paragraph 52 above. A publication was also prepared in 2017 to assist countries in assessing individual skills of key actors undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[61]

60. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) provided support to developing countries on the process of formulating and implementing NAPs through the Global Framework for Climate Services, which supported seven countries.[62] One of the key outputs of the Global Framework for Climate Services is the formulation of national action plans for climate services, which may be useful to countries in formulating NAPs. In addition, WMO developed a policy brief on the role of national meteorological and hydrological services in NAPs[63] to help key actors and stakeholders to understand their role in undertaking the process to formulate NAPs. WMO also participated as resource persons in several of the regional training workshops and events referred to in paragraph 52 above, including the NAP Expo 2018.

61. The Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership project, as being implemented by UNDP, is continuing to support six Caribbean countries[64] in undertaking activities relating to the formulation of NAPs. In the current reporting period, one country has submitted its NAP to the secretariat,[65] two countries have a draft NAP that is either awaiting official endorsement or due for presentation for wider consultation,[66] and two others officially initiated the process in July 2018.[67] In addition, the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership co-organized, together with the NAP Global Network, a donor symposium presenting the NAPs and draft NAPs of some countries to donor and other implementing agencies in the region.

62. Since 2010, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit has supported 54 countries,[68] through different channels of support, in the process to formulate

[57] Lesotho, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda.

[58] Burkina Faso, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

[59] See http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/en.

[60] Colombia, Gambia, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia.

[61] Mackay A, Gallo I, Ashipala J and Wilson D. 2017. *Skills Assessment for National Adaptation Planning: A New and Interactive Methodology*. Geneva: United Nations Institute for Training and Research. Available at https://www.unccelearn.org/sites/default/files/inventory/skills_assessment_document_eng_1192017-web_ok_0.pdf.

[62] Burkina, Cameroon, Chad, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, and Senegal

[63] Available at http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/COP/cop23/2017-MISC-CLW-Policy-Brief-COP-23-171446_en.pdf.

[64] Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname.

[65] Saint Lucia.

[66] Saint Vincent and Suriname.

[67] Belize and Guyana.

[68] Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada,

and implement NAPs. Eighteen of these are classified as having long-term support, 42 are supported via the contribution to the NAP Global Network while 10 are supported through Germany's contribution to NAP-GSP. The technical support includes providing tools and topic guides, conducting training workshops and establishing a data platform for an online exchange on adaptation and in-country support. For the current reporting period, nine countries have advanced on key milestones for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as: enhancing institutional capacities for NAPs,[69] elaborating on linkages of NAPs and NDCs,[70] organizing training workshops and in-country consultations[71] and developing draft NAPs for endorsement.[72]

63. Several organizations referred to their ongoing work on supplements to the NAP technical guidelines in the report submitted to the LEG:[73]

(a) *Addressing Fisheries and Aquaculture in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary Guidelines* and the *Supplementary Material for Addressing Forests in National Adaptation Plans* by FAO;

(b) *Supplementary NAP Guidelines for Systemic Subnational Adaptation: Experiences from the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)* by the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

(c) *Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction in National Adaptation Plans: A Supplement to NAP Technical Guidelines* by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

(d) *Integrating Human Settlements in the National Adaptation Plans* by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

64. Several training workshops and outreach activities on NAPs have been conducted by the LEG and the various support programmes and networks from 2014 to date. The information on these events is shown on the Global NAP Calendar page maintained at NAP Central.[74]

V. Concluding remarks

65. The information note on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs is updated annually with information from various channels, such as responses to the online questionnaire, information submitted by Parties under the Convention, information provided by United Nations entities supporting countries on NAPs and information provided by countries at official UNFCCC events. Frequently updated information is posted on NAP Central.

Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Tuvalu, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

[69] Algeria.

[70] Bangladesh.

[71] Brazil, Burkina Faso, Grenada and Indonesia.

[72] Grenada and Jordan.

[73] See document FCCC/SBI/2018/18.

[74] http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/GlobalNAPCalendar.aspx.

Annex I

Activities related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans undertaken by relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention between November 2017 and October 2018

Activity	*Mandate*	*Period*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process*	*Reference(s)*
Adaptation Committee					
Expert meeting on national adaptation goals and indicators, and their relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction		24–25 July 2018	All Parties	Reporting, monitoring and review	https://unfccc.int/node/180267
Fifth Adaptation Forum. Topic: "Integrating climate change adaptation with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction"		19 June 2018	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/node/181792
Workshop on accessing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme of the GCF for adaptation	Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 10	6 April 2018	Developing countries	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	https://unfccc.int/node/181940
Expert meeting to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs (organized by the LEG, in collaboration with the AC)	Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 12	7–9 February 2018	Developing countries	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/node/28634
Technical examination process meeting on adaptation. Topic: "Adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems"	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 124	2018	All Parties and non-Party stakeholders	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	http://tep-a.org/technical-expert-meetings-on-adaptation/agenda/
Regular cross-participation of AC and LEG members in each other's regular meetings and regional training activities		Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	
Collaboration with the TEC to advance the work on aligning technology needs assessments and NAPs		Ongoing	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	TEC document TEC/2018/17/6

Activity	*Mandate*	*Period*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process*	*Reference(s)*
Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention					
CGE regional hands-on training workshops on identifying and reporting adaptation actions in national communications	Decision 19/CP.19	Ongoing	Developing country Parties	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SBI/2018/21
Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts					
Update of an online database of organizations working on slow onset events and the scope of their current efforts	Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5	Ongoing	All Parties	Preparatory elements	http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/socsearch.aspx
Establishment of a clearing house for risk transfer serving as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer in order to facilitate the efforts of Parties to develop and implement comprehensive risk management strategies	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 48	Ongoing	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/
Side event on risk financing for slow onset events	Initial two-year workplan, action area 7	November 2017	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	https://unfccc.int/node/27700
Least Developed Countries Expert Group					
Outreach on the NAP process through the NAP Expo 2018	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	4–6 April 2018	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	www.napexpo.org/2018
Outreach on the NAP process through the regional NAP Expo for Africa at CBA 12	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	14 June 2018	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	http://napexpo.org/malawi/
Enhancement and continuing development of NAP Central	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/nap
Meeting of Party experts to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 12	7–9 February 2018	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/node/28634
Summary of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Report by the LEG in collaboration with the AC	Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 12	10 April 2018	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2018/6

Activity	*Mandate*	*Period*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process*	*Reference(s)*
Continuing engagement with the GCF during LEG meetings and the NAP Expos	Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 2(c)	LEG 33 and 34 and NAP Expo	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2018/4 and FCCC/SBI/2018/18
Technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans through the Open NAPs	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2018/18
Development of the Integrative Framework for National Adaptation Plans and the Sustainable Development Goals	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; preparatory elements	FCCC/SBI/2018/18
Facilitating the NAP technical working group		Ongoing	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2018/18
Regular side event at COP 23 and SBI 48	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2018/4 and FCCC/SBI/2018/18
NAP champion event: Championing National Adaptation Plans	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	13 November 2017	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/championing-national-adaptation-plans-napcentral-http/unfcccint/nap
Collaboration with other constituted bodies (TEC, Standing Committee on Finance and AC) and the NWP partner organizations	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 12	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2018/4 and FCCC/SBI/2018/18
Collaboration with the TEC to advance the work on aligning technology needs assessments and NAPs	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 12	Ongoing	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	TEC document TEC/2018/17/6
Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change					
11th NWP Focal Point Forum. Theme: "Human settlements and adaptation"	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15(b)	8 November 2017	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; preparatory elements	https://unfccc.int/event/11th-focal-point-forum-of-the-nairobi-work-programme.

Activity	*Mandate*	*Period*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process*	*Reference(s)*
Side event: "Closing knowledge gaps on human settlements and adaptation: The way forward"	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15(b)	1 May 2018	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; preparatory elements	https://unfccc.int/node/168475
Adaptation in human settlements: key findings and way forward	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15(b)	19 February 2018	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	FCCC/SBSTA/2018/3
Synthesis report on the outcomes of work under the NWP since May 2016	FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraph 26	May 2016 to April 2018	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBSTA/2018/2
Maintenance and upgrading of NWP adaptation knowledge portal	Decision 17/CP.19, paragraph 3(a); FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 18(c); FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 16(b)	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/pages/Home.aspx
Contribution to the technical examination process on adaptation. Topic: "Adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems"	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 124	2018	All Parties and non-Party stakeholders	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	http://tep-a.org/technical-expert-meetings-on-adaptation/agenda/.
Outcomes of the first phase of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (identification of knowledge gaps)		2015–2018	All Parties	Whole process	http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwp/Pages/item.aspx?ListItemId=23181&ListUrl=/sites/nwp/Lists/MainDB
Technology Executive Committee					
Paper on aligning technology needs assessments with the process to formulate and implement NAPs, prepared in collaboration with the CTCN, the AC and the LEG	Decision 3/CP.21, paragraph 5	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	TEC document TEC/2018/17/6

Abbreviations: AC = Adaptation Committee, CBA = Community-Based Adaptation, CGE = Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, COP = Conference of the Parties, CTCN = Climate Technology Centre and Network, GCF = Green Climate Fund, LDCs = least developed countries, LEG = Least Developed Countries Expert Group, NAP = national adaptation plan, non-LDCs = developing country Parties that are not LDCs, NWP = Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, SBI = Subsidiary Body for Implementation, TEC = Technology Executive Committee.

Annex II

Status of support from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 24 October 2018

Country	*Date of submission approval for funding*	*Delivery partner*	*Status*
Green Climate Fund			
Albania		UNDP	
Algeria		UNDP	
Antigua and Barbuda	November 1, 2017	Ministry of Health and Environment	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Argentina	April 28, 2017	UCAR	Endorsed for approval
Armenia	June 4, 2018	UNDP	Approved; pending disbursement request from delivery partner
Azerbaijan		UNDP	
Bangladesh	February 8, 2018	UNDP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Benin	July 2017	UNDP	Endorsed for approval
Bhutan		UNDP	Endorsed for approval
Bosnia and Herzegovina	April 5, 2018	UNDP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Burundi		UNDP	
Colombia	January 8, 2018	Fondo Accion	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Costa Rica			Endorsed for approval
Cote d'Ivoire		UNDP	Endorsed for approval
Cuba		UNDP	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	January 31, 2018	UNDP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Djibouti		UNDP	

Country	*Date of submission/approval for funding*	*Delivery partner*	*Status*
Dominica	September 3, 2018	Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda for the Commonwealth of Dominica	Approved; Pending disbursement request from delivery partner
Dominican Republic	May 11, 2018	UNEP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Ecuador	July 11, 2018	UNDP	Approved; Pending disbursement request from delivery partner
Egypt	July 2017	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF in October 2017, for resubmission
Equatorial Guinea		UNDP	
Eswatini	June 26, 2018	UNEP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Gabon	September 14, 2018	CDC – Gabon	Approved; Pending disbursement request from delivery partner
Guinea		UNDP	
Guinea Bissau		UNDP	
Haiti		UNDP	
Indonesia		UNDP	
Kazakhstan		UNDP	
Kenya	January 31, 2018	FAO	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Kyrgyzstan		UNDP	
Lebanon		UNDP	
Liberia	November 14, 2016	UNDP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Macedonia		UNDP	
Madagascar	April 2017	UNDP	Endorsed for approval
Malawi		UNEP	Proposal received by the GCF
Mali			Proposal received by the GCF

Country	*Date of submission approval for funding*	*Delivery partner*	*Status*
Mauritania	July 9, 2018	UNEP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Moldova		UNDP	
Mongolia	May 22, 2018	UNEP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Montenegro	July 2017	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF in October 2017
Morocco		UNDP	
Mozambique		UNDP	
Myanmar	July 2017	UNEP	For resubmission
Namibia		UNDP	
Nepal	November 14, 2016	UNEP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Niger	April 17, 2018	UNDP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Pakistan	February 20, 2018	UNEP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Palestine		UNDP	
Papua New Guinea		UNDP	
Philippines		UNDP	
Senegal		UNDP	
Serbia	July 2017	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF in October 2017, for resubmission
Somalia		UNDP	
Tajikistan		UNDP	
Thailand		UNDP	
Tunisia		UNDP	
Turkmenistan		UNDP	
United Republic of Tanzania	April 2017	UNDP	Received comments from GCF in September 2017, for resubmission

Country	*Date of submission approval for funding*	*Delivery partner*	*Status*
Uruguay	January 8, 2018	UNDP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Uzbekistan	July 2017	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF in October 2017, for resubmission
Vietnam		UNDP	
Zimbabwe	May 11, 2018	UNEP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Least Developed Countries Fund			
Bangladesh		UNDP	Funding approved
Chad		UNDP	Funding approved; soon to be launched
Democratic Republic of Congo		UNDP	PPG phase initiated
Lao People's Democratic Republic		UNDP	Technically cleared and awaiting funding
Lao People's Democratic Republic		UNEP	PIF technically cleared
Malawi		UNDP	Technically cleared and awaiting funding
Niger		UNDP	Funding approved
Rwanda		UNEP	PIF technically cleared
Sao Tome and Principe		UNEP	PIF submitted
Senegal		UNDP	Funding approved; project document submitted
Timor-Leste		UNDP	Funding approved

Notes: (1) Update to annex II to document FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.12, (2) Information sources: GCF secretariat, GEF secretariat, UNDP, UNEP and FAO.

Abbreviations: FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, GCF = Green Climate Fund, NDA = national designated authority, PIF = project identification form, PPG= project preparation grant, UCAR = Unit for Rural Change, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme.